1	2	3	4
29.	Rajasthan	0	**0**
30.	Sikkim	**0**	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0
32.	Tripura	0	0
33.	Uttaranchal	**1**	13
34.	Uttar Pradesh	**29**	**474**
35.	West Bengal	0	**1**
	TOTAL	66	**571**

Identification of generic drugs

1892. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:
SHRI KARNENDU BHATTACHARJEE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have lately evolved any scheme for making essential generic drugs for various diseases identified under the National Health Policy, including AIDS;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Danger due to coal washing

†1893. SHRI RAMADHAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there can be adverse effects on public health due to setting

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

up of a coal-washry at an air-distance of 300 to 400 meters from population;

(b) if so, whether there can be a grave danger of public health;

(c) if so, what are such grave dangers; and

(d) the distance at which coal washry of 50 lakh tonnes capacity should be set up keeping in view the public health?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) According to ICMR the cleaning process to remove impurities from the coal is called coal washing. Each coal type has different washable characteristics depending on grindability, friability, specific gravity and surface property. The effects on public health depend upon the quality of coal, the technology used in washing and the practices adopted by the washry. Most of the problems due to coal washing are environmental in nature. The dangers can be (i) the piles of slurry of impurities are prone to erosion, because the runoff the seepage from these piles is highly acidic; (ii) the acidic runoff contains heavy metals which can form sulphuric acid and iron and also dissolves metals like manganese, zinc and nickel, which can be toxic to aquatic life.

(d) The safe distance for establishing a coal washry can be determined only after analyzing the topographic characteristics of the land, the geological properties of the terrain, the nature of the slurry and the type of coal involved in washing. Any coal washry plant is reported to seek Environmental Clearance as per Ministry of Environment and Forests notification dated 14-9-2006 before setting up the industry. Environmental Impact Assessment study needs to be conducted by the Project Proponent for assessment of the impact distance of coal washery including 50 lakh ton capacity.

Medical tourism

1894. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA:
SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state: